BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

The Election for Governor, Members of the Legislature, Members of Congress, Sheriffs, and Clerks of Courts, has been fixed by the Convention on the second Thursday in November next, the 9th day.

The importance of this election will, no doubt, insure a full turn out of the voters on that day.—The notice is short, and we hope the people will make up their minds to vote for well known and well tried capable citizens, of firmness and stability, who can show a clean record.

GUBERNATORIAL.—By request, we transfer to our columns the circular of Jonathan Worth, Esq., the worthy and efficient Public Treasurer, announcing himself a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, and defining his position.

Mr. Worth is well and favorably known to the public, having filled many important offices of trust and honor, satisfactorily.—He has always been a devoted friend to the Union, and his integrity, ability and purity of character are beyond doubt. He has consented to become a candidate for the gubernatorial chair, by the urgent solicitations of numerous friends, and no person in the State is more capable of filling this important office with honor and credit.

Gov. Holden's friends have also presented his name for election by the people to the same office. Gov. Holden is as well known throughout North Carolina as any man in the State; and, as Provisional Governor, his acts have been generally approved. His official duties have been multifarious and onerous; and under the very peculiar circumstances by which he is surrounded, he managed the chaotic political household over which he was called to exercise paternal care, judiciously.

We also publish Gov. Holden's letter, in answer to some 53 delegates of the State Convention, soliciting him to become a candidate for the office of civil Governor, presuming our readers to be anxious to hear both sides, as the intervening time is too short to admit of a thorough canvass of the State by the candidates.

Read and judge for yourselves. Both Messrs. Worth and Holden declare themselves favorable to the administration of President Johnson and his policy.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—It appears that Lewis Hanes, Esq., who was generally understood to be a candidate for Congress for the long term, or less, is opposed by Col. Bedford Brown of Caswell, who announced himself only a few days since. The Standard of Friday says:

"We are authorized to say that Col. Bedford Brown, and Lewis Hanes, Esq., will address the citizens of Guilford at Greensboro', on Monday the 30th day of October; the citizens of Forsyth at Winston, on Wednesday, 1st of November; the citizens of Davidson at Lexington, on Saturday the 4th of November; and the citizens of Randolph at Asheboro' on Tuesday the 7th of November.

LATEST FROM RALEIGH.

The Raleigh papers by Saturday morning's mail, bring us Thursday evening's proceedings of the Convention. When the Ordinance in regard to the State debt was passed: It requires the Legislature to make provision for the payment of the interest on what is known as the old State debt, and forbids the payment of debts contracted in aid of the rebellion.

An Ordinance was also passed giving the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions the same jurisdiction in criminal cases given before the war, as laid down in the revised code.

The Convention adjourned to meet on the 1st of May next.

☞ We direct special attention to the advertisements of our enterprising citizens E. A. Vogler, and J. E. & S. T Mickey.

Mr. Vogler has a very large and varied assortment of merchandize on hand. His store has the appearance of old times reviving rapidly, and he sells as good bargains to all who favor him with a call as can be bought any where. Attention always at your service.

The Messrs. Mickey are driving business ahead rapidly, in their line, and we learn, have an extensive run of custom. There you will find a large assortment of Tin Ware, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery Ware, Notions, &c., with accommodating gentlemen to deal with.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Important Private Sale"—Tyre Glen—Don't delay.

Mule Stolen—Issac Tise—Catch the thief and pocket the reward.

Wagon for Sale—Dunn—Call and see the wagon, and pitch in now.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865. NO. 11.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Long advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

LEWIS HANES, Esq.

The numerous friends of Mr. Hanes, of Davidson, in this Congressional District and throughout the State, will be pleased to learn that he is a candidate to represent the 5th Congressional District in the next Congress.

Mr. Hanes is well known as a firm and consistent Union man, turning neither to the right nor to the left, in his unflinching course during the troublesome times which caused many prominent men to waver, to doubt, and finally permit themselves to be carried away by the secession current which went surging down to the shallow fathomless sea of death and destruction.—He did not forsake his matured and well-founden principles, but breasted the storm manfully. While many halted in their opinions, conscious that he was right, he remained firm and raised his warning voice against those measures which were calculated to endanger our very existence as a free people. Mr. Hanes has a reputation as a bold, earnest and able expounder of Constitutional law, and he has ever planted himself upon the broad platform of "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws."

The well known article over the signature of "Davidson," written by Mr. Hanes, attracted considerable attention both North and South, and the principles set forth therein are now acknowledged by all to be orthodox, by and through which alone our once great and glorious republic can again be restored to its former grandeur.

During the session of the late Legislature, Mr. Hanes' speech favoring the call of a Convention, was highly spoken of as embodying the views of the Conservative people of the State, and setting forth the only mode by which the war could be ended, short of subjugation. Had the warnings of that speech been heeded, we might have been in the Union to-day, and considerably advanced in the civil government of the State.

Mr. Hanes is a farmer by occupation, and has, of late years, acted a conspicuous part in politics. He is a gentleman of talents, well read,—thoroughly conversant with history and general literature, and well qualified in every way for the position he aspires to.

We will publish his circular to the voters of the 5th Congressional District, next week.

NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Sterling and Albright, Greensborough, N. C., a copy of "*Our Own Spelling Book*: for the use of schools and families, by Richard Sterling, A. M., Principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary, and J. D. Campbell, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Rhetoric." Also "*Our Own Fourth Reader*, by Richard Sterling."

This series has been published since the close of the war, and gotten up in good style, with illustrations, well adapted to the purpose intended, with special reference to the wants of Southern Schools.—The authors "have carefully avoided the introduction of anything that would tend to foster sectional prejudices and antipathies, and have at the same time, endeavored to give to authors in the Southern States the prominence which is their due." Each book entitled "Fifth Reader," and their contributions to the literature of our common country.

We hope the enterprising publishing house of Messrs. Sterling & Albright will meet with the encouragement they so richly deserve in their efforts to supply a "Home School Literature."

REPUDIATION.

The following important dispatch was received from the President of the United States by Governor Holden, and was at once forwarded by him to the President of the Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 18, 1865.

W. W. HOLDEN, Prov. Governor:

Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated, finally, and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they, in fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, Constitution and will of the people.—They fixed what their fate is to their misfortune and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the government of the United States and to the Union.

I repeat, that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the government, in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
Pres. United States.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. L. BARNETT as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth, at the election in November.

We have been authorized to announce M. MASTEN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Forsyth County, at the coming election.

CIRCULAR.

To the People of North Carolina.

For some time past, I have been ardently pressed by friends in all parts of the State, who support my consistent opposition to the doctrine of secession and my adhesion to the Union, to allow my name to be run as a candidate for civil Governor of this State.

I have listened reluctantly to these solicitations for several reasons. I love quiet, and desire to avoid the vituperation which is unfortunately the common concomitant of being a candidate for political position.

A further consideration which has operated upon me, has been the fears of many that rivalry for this position, might produce angry discussion at a time when it is so desirable, that we should quickly and harmoniously resume our place around the board of the old Union.

If I thought my being a candidate would be prejudicial to our full restoration to the Union, I would be the last man to countenance the use of my name. Why should the President or the Congress object to my being elected Governor of North Carolina?

The journals of our General Assembly of 1831, when Mr. Calhoun's splendid talents gave promise to Nullification, show that I introduced a resolution in the House of Commons, denouncing that doctrine. This resolution, after a violent debate, was adopted by a large majority, and gave the quietus to this doctrine in North Carolina. When it revived in this State under the new name of secession, and was advocated by some of our prominent papers, in the session of 1860-61, the journals show, and most of you will remember, how in a forlorn minority, I constantly combatted it.

When at last, in January 1861, a majority passed the bill submitting it to the people in a time of terror and excitement, to decide whether they would have a Convention, the action which was to be restricted to national affairs, I voted against it, and addressed a circular to my constituents, giving reasons why I thought they should vote "no Convention." The immense majority by which they sustained my views, gave me more satisfaction than any event of my political life. This circular was inserted in most of the news papers published west of Raleigh.

In May 1861, after the war had commenced, the General Assembly was called in extra session, and on the first day of the session, a bill for the calling of a Convention passed its three readings. The journals of the Senate show, that I offered an amendment, providing that no action of the Convention, amending the constitution of the State, or annexing or confederating us with another government, should have any validity until ratified by a vote of the people: and upon the rejection of this amendment, I voted, on the third reading, with only two others, Turner of Orange and Sharpe, of Iredell, against the bill.

The immense majority of my countymen, (above 2500 votes "no Convention," to 45 votes, Convention,") evinced their approval of my conduct. I was earnestly pressed to allow my name to be run for the Convention of 1861. In a public address to a vast assembly of my countymen, they will remember how earnestly I besought them not to vote for me. I knew the Convention would secede. It seemed, under surrounding circumstances inevitable; but I apprehended the terrible consequences which have followed, and was unwilling to participate.

I could not get the assent of my mind or heart to take part in the birthmite, of what I was sure would be one of the most terrible convulsions of history. I have at all times since, looked back on my course in all these instances with great satisfaction. How then can my election as Governor of North Carolina, give offence to the President, or to the Congress of the United States, or to the loyal people of the glorious Union?

The pretence so constantly pressed, that no other man whom you can elect, excepting an appointee of the President, would be satisfactory to him, does the President a great injustice. He does not demand of us a surrender of our manhood. Every act of his and the military officers in this State under his command, proves that he wishes you to exert your votes for men of your free choice. Witness his action in Mississippi where the Confederate General Humphreys was elected over the nominee of the State Convention, and the President immediately granted him a pardon.

The President is a great and sagacious statesman. When we promise our allegiance to the United States, he believes us. He knows that confidence on one side begets confidence on the other. When Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, duly accredited, organized a force of two companies of militia, for each county, to preserve order, and invited the young men lately in the rebel Confederate armies to join said companies, Gen. Slocum, the United States officer in command in that State forbade such organization, on the ground that men so lately in the army of the Confederacy, ought not to be trusted with arms. The President directed Gen. Slocum to revoke his order, and sustained Gov. Sharkey.

In this he showed that he is not a narrow minded man. He knew that the soldiers who had been true to their colors when fighting under the Confederate flag, would not forfeit their military honor when they entered service under the flag of the United States. Nobody now maltreats further resistance to the United States, and I hope the day is not distant when a general amnesty will be granted.

I trust the action of our Convention about to meet, will satisfy the whole nation as to our earnest desire to return to full communion with the United States.

In consenting to be a candidate for Governor, I have no intention to assail any one.—Nothing shall be done on my part which may be justly offensive to any person. I hope that any rivalry for a highly honorable position which may occur, will be manly and generous, and that nothing may take place, to mar the friendly personal relations which now exist between myself and any other citizen.

I have endeavored, as Provisional Treasurer, under the appointment of Gov. Holden, to discharge all my duties for the best interest of the State, and consequently for the success of his administration, and he has promptly given me all the aid I have asked of him, for the benefit of the public property, and in the execution of all my duties.

I know of no other matters, not embraced in my powers to the Convention, and the instructions of the Convention, which I approve, about which you may wish to know my opinion.

If I should be gone, prompt to pledge me to the honorable and unpardonable position to which I aspire, my best life and endeavors are the least I can offer, as the least that may be expected from me. As far as my official position would enable me to do it, both from inclination and conviction of duty, I should endeavor to soften the animosities which have grown out of the horrible war now happily ended. If some of us have grievously erred, grievously have all suffered for it. I should endeavor to encourage a spirit of mutual forgiveness—cautioning my fellow-citizens of the past and under and steadfast attachment to the Union, which made us so great, and so prosperous a people whilst we adhered to the counsels of Washington. If the great body of those whom we chiefly called our enemies shall concur, as I hope and believe they will, in the generous policy of the President, the wounds we have mutually inflicted will heal, and fraternity of feeling return.

JONATHAN WORTH.

Raleigh, N. C. Oct., 17th, 1865.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 14th, 1865.

Hon. W. W. HOLDEN:

Sir. The undersigned members of the State Convention of North Carolina, fully appreciating your earnest and effective efforts towards restoring our State to her constitutional relations with the Federal Government, and being desirous that that restoration should be completed by one under whose guidance it has been so auspiciously begun, respectfully request that you allow your name to be placed before the people of North Carolina for the office of Governor, at the ensuing election.

Very respectfully yours,

LEWIS THOMPSON,	R. S. DONNELL,
JOHN POOL,	EUGENE GRISSOM,
L. S. BINGHAM,	S. P. SMITH,
J. M. McCORKLE,	R. M. HENRY,
G. P. MOORE,	SAM'L. FAULKNER,
ROB'T LOVE,	D. G. McRAE,
A. R. McDONALD,	G. W. GAHAGAN,
A. H. JONES,	G. W. BROOKS,
BEDFORD BROWN,	C. L. HARRIS,
WILLIAM SLOAN,	R. P. BUXTON,
WILLIAM BARROW,	G. W. LOGAN,
THOS. SETTLE,	D. HEAM,
JOHN NORFLEET,	R. SWANN,
G. GARLAND,	L. W. JONES,
W. G. B. GARRETT,	HENDERSON ADAMS,
M. McGEHEE,	THOS HAYNES,
A. M JOYCE,	W. T. FAIRCLOTH,
TOD R. CADDWELL,	W. A. SMITH,
JOHN B. ODOM,	A. B. BAINES,
J. A. McDONALD,	JAMES R ELLIS,
J. Q. A. BRYAN,	JAMES RUMLEY,
G. W. BRADLEY,	SIMON GODWIN,
R. A. HODGE,	ROBERT P. DICK,
E. B. LYON,	J. W. McAULEY,
R. J. WILLIAMS,	GEO. W. DICKEY,
D. KELLY,	WM. H. HARRISON,
R. W. KING,	JONATHAN HARRIS.

RALEIGH, Oct. 17, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 14th instant, requesting me to be a candidate for Governor at the election to be held on the 9th of next month, has been received. I beg to assure you that I am very grateful for this proof of your esteem and confidence.

I did not seek the place I now occupy, nor have I sought a nomination for election by the people. I have been content to do my duty to the best of my ability, under the instructions of the President, and to leave my conduct to be judged by an intelligent and indulgent people. I do not fear that judgement.

My duties have been in many respects, new, unusual, and very onerous. I had no lights to guide me in the work of re-organizing and reconstructing an American State, save the instructions received from time to time from the President, and necessarily, those instructions have been only of a general character. My paramount concern has been, so to do that part of the work assigned to me as to secure the restoration of the State to the Union at the earliest practicable period. To what extent I have succeeded in that regard it is for the people to say. I can only declare, as I most solemnly do, that I have labored with an eye single to the good and the glory of North Carolina, and that, whatever may be the decision of the people on the ninth of November, I shall always possess the consciousness that I gave a faithful and devoted son of our dear old State, and the labors thereof with zeal, and with what success my poor faculties could command, to improve the condition of her people, and restore her to her appropriate and influential position in the Union.

Gentlemen, it is not agreeable to my feelings in a crisis like the present, when cherishing dear to us depends upon union and harmony among ourselves, to speak of parties. I deprecate faction and bitter party spirit as the bane of the Republic. The evils we are now suffering, with calamities that have befallen us may be traced to this source. As Provisional Governor of the State, in all I have said and done, I have labored to put down, but the sincere friends of the Union. I am neither a Democrat nor a Whig. Both these parties were buried in the grave of the rebellion. All I can say is, I am a North Carolinian, heart and soul. "*I am an American*," the proudest expression that can issue from human lips; and while I hold, with ANDREW JACKSON and HENRY CLAY, that *the people* are the source of all power in this country, and clearly entitled to rule, I declare that the only party to which I belong is the *National Union party*, composed of the best elements of all the old parties, of which ANDREW JOHNSON is the head.

If elected Governor by the people, I will do everything I can to promote the prosperity and happiness of North Carolina, and to secure her return at the earliest moment in her place in the Federal Union.

With many thanks, gentlemen, for the confidence you have reposed in me, and for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to allude to me in your letter, I have the honor to be, Your most obedient servant.

W. W. HOLDEN.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.—Captain Wirz, the Andersonville jailer, who has been arraigned for his cruelties to Yankee prisoners, at Andersonville prison, in Georgia, has been on trial in Washington for several weeks, and the evidence against him of maltreating prisoners, causing their death by starvation and by shooting, is strong. Attempts are being made to implicate Gen. Winder in the matter, to relieve Wirz, to some extent, whose case seems to be desperate. He is in very feeble health.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Havanah dates to the 14th bring accounts of heavy floods in the island during the first week in October, prostrating the telegraph poles in some places.

The Spoliations Treasure.

The treasure captured among Mr. Jefferson Davis' effects by Gen. Wilson's forces in Georgia, and carried to Washington by Mr. Twombley, of the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury, has been counted at the cashier's room of the Treasury.—It amounts to $87,878 in gold, mostly old coinage, $3,893 in silver, 146 pieces of foreign coin, (gold and silver,) value not yet estimated, and 56 bricks of silver, weighing one hundred pounds each, estimated value $190 each—the value of the whole being somewhat over $100,000.

Some of this money and bullion is claimed by the Bank of Virginia, as being a portion of their funds carried off at the time of the evacuation of Richmond. No decision has yet been made by the Department on the claims.

How Cholera is Successfully Treated.

It may be said that Cholera, in its first stage, can always be successfully treated, unless the system is weakened by other diseases, by dissipation, or by some special cause.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin's cholera mixture—equal parts by weight of liquid laudanum, spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubarb—has been used here not only by him, but by many others, with the greatest success in meeting the first stages of the disease.—If diarrhœa is carefully kept off by the use of the mixture the danger of cholera is very slight.

In the second stage of relapse and cramps, clear brandy taken internally, mustard plasters, and other means of keeping up external heat by friction, &c., are very often used with success. There is always hope in cholera until the patient is actually dead, and in severe cases recovery often depends upon the persistency and energy with which the disease is met and attacked at every stage.

The Feelings in America.

The London *Times* correspondent in America represents the Fenians as mustering 300,000 men in America.

At a private examination of six of the Fenians at Dublin Castle, on the 30th ult., evidence was put in showing that the plot of the Fenians was of the most sanguinary character. It was to write down the nobility, the aristocracy and the landowners, *and assassinate them all on the outbreaking of the rebellion.* The Duke of Leinster and others were specially named for assassination. The linen manufacturers and others were to be called on to give *material* to support the Fenian cause, under threats of extermination and confiscation of their property if they refused to do so.

The evidence of treason against the prisoners is said to be most complete.

AGRICULTURE.—The report of the Commissioners of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington for the month of September, urges that the dairy interests of this country, now rapidly increasing in value, and likely to be influenced by the cattle plague of Europe, should meet with greater encouragement. It also insists that in order to keep the plague from America, every agency in the power of the government should be employed.—The harvests of Europe have been deficient. The United Kingdom falls short 16,600,000 bushels of wheat, which added to the 56,000,000 bushels usually consumed above the annual production, will make the demand 72,600,000 bushels—one-third more than usual.—The Wheat crop of the United States is also less than in previous years; and is defective in quality. The immense crops of Indian corn may, however, cause the shipment of a larger quantity of wheat to Europe, and so meet the demand. In relation to wool-growing, the Commissioner suggests that the rearing of long-wooled merinoes should be encouraged.

NEGRO TESTIMONY IN MISSISSIPPI.—Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation allowing negroes to testify in courts in all cases, civil or criminal, in which the rights of negroes are involved either for injuries done to their persons or property, or in matters of contract; the testimony of negroes may be received, subject to the common law rules of evidence as regards competency and credibility which prevail in regard to white persons.

Fanny Jackson, a young negro woman of Washington, D. C., graduated from the classical course of Oberlin College at the late Commencement. She is the first female college graduate of African descent.

Belgium has been visited by a waterspout of extraordinary violence. It occured in the neighborhood of Liege, and has spread ruin far and wide. The accompanying gale carried people up in the air and dashed them to the ground; cut off the tops of some large trees, and felled many other trees to the ground, stopped railway trains and overthrew houses and was attended by thunder and flood of rain. Altogether it was one of the most disastrous storms that has ever visited the country.

PUERTO SOCOA, it is announced, is about to return to N. Orleans there to join the remainder of his party.

The pardon of the members of the South Carolina Convention has been signed by the President and forwarded to Gov. PERRY for distribution.

Accounts received in Washington from Texas show that the work of reorganization is proceeding rapidly, and most satisfactorily, there being no collision whatever between the State and military authorities.

CHAMP FERGUSON, the notorious guerrilla, has been sentenced to death, and is to be executed on the 20th inst. He received the announcement very calmly, doubting, however, he knew the enormity of the crimes for which he was about to expiate on the gallows.

The vote against negro suffrage in the new State of Colorado is quite as emphatic as it was in Connecticut.

Great Earthquake in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—At a quarter before 1 o'clock to-day, the severest earthquake ever felt here frightened almost the entire population out of their houses, into the streets. During half a minute, there were two tremendous shocks, which caused the buildings to rock to and fro in a most menacing manner, causing

The services were over in most of the churches. A large congregation in the Episcopal church were being addressed when the shock commenced. The lights trembled and all rushed for the doors leading or than they could be accommodated with exit. Similar scenes took place at St. Mary's Cathedral and at some other churches and Sunday schools.

The rush of the people was so great from the Roman Catholic church, on Third go street that the large doors of the main entrance were carried away, and several persons injured by being trampled upon. The walls of many buildings were cracked in many places, and it surprises every one that large and stately edifices like the Cosmopolitan Hotel and other buildings of that class were not generally more seriously injured.

More or less plastering fell from perhaps all the ceilings in the city; cornices and face walls fell from many buildings, and the centre front of a four story brick building, just erected on Third street, fell outward, covering about half of that wide street with fragments. One of the chimneys of the Lick House fell, and crushed through the roof of the dining room upon the tables and dishes, much to the astonishment of the boarders, who were taking lunch. Three of the servants only were injured.

Three Chinamen were badly injured by the falling of a fire-wall on Jackson street.

The City Hall bell commenced ringing on account of the vibrations of the tower, and the interior walls of the building were much broken up. Fissures, two or three inches wide, were opened in the ground in the lower part of the city where there is made ground, and some of the ground was elevated many inches above its former level.

Brief accounts from Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose represent the shock as the severest ever felt in those cities. It was not felt at Marysville or Placerville. The town of Santa Cruz was shocked with great severity, and some brick buildings suffered much damage, two or three being destroyed.

The motion was apparently from East to West. The ground along the river opened in fissures and spouted water like the Geysers of Iceland. The people are unable to use some of their wells, which are either dry or filled with sand. The tide rose very high at the time of the shock, and fell very low immediately afterwards. Ten or eleven distinct shocks were felt since the first shock up to five p. m. to-day. The estimated losses will amount to $10,000, and may exceed that sum.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9th.—The damage by the earthquake yesterday will amount to considerable, many houses needing new walls, new plastering, and repairing.

The City Hall is damaged in the front wall to such an extent that a portion must be rebuilt, at a cost of several thousand dollars. The old Merchants Exchange building, opposite the Custom House, will probably require rebuilding.

Santa Cruz felt the shock more severely than any other town in the State.

Gen. Lee once offered the Command of the United States Armies.

Hon. Montgomery Blair is out in a Washington paper in a letter eight columns long. In the course of this letter he mentions the following circumstances:

"Let me observe here: it was the fall of Sumter that produced on the instant the ordinance of secession and filled Virginia with troops from the Gulf States to carry it before the people. Reflect upon ordinary men may be conceived by the influence it exerted over General Lee. My father was authorized by the President and Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, to converse with General Lee and ascertain whether he would accept the command of our army in the field. The latter was written for and to meet my father at my house, where they conversed for an hour or more. It was a few days before the ordinance was passed. General Lee concluded the conversation by saying: "Secession was anarchy," and added, "if he owned the four million of slaves in the South, he would cheerfully sacrifice them to the Union; but he did not know how he could draw his sword upon his native State. He said he would see General Scott on the subject before he decided. A Committee from the Virginia Convention, while the General and my father conversed, were hunting for him throughout the city. They met on leaving the house. He repaired with them to consult with the Convention, as I heard since learned, about some mode of settlement. The fall of Sumter settled that question for him and the Convention."

Important to Shippers.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular providing that articles dutiable under the Internal Revenue laws may be removed from points in the South and shipped to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cairo, St. Louis, Cincinnati or New Orleans, by the shippers executing a satisfactory bond to the Internal Revenue Collector at the place whence the articles are to be removed, so that the duty may be paid to the collector at the point of destination. This regulation is in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining stamps in many localities, at the places of purchase.

The People's Press.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

[Compiled from the Standard.]

ELEVENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Oct. 13th.

Mr. Melver from the committee on Justices of the Peace, reported an ordinance limiting the number of Justices and for other purposes, recommending its passage.

Mr. McRae, from the committee on the *per diem* and mileage of delegates and officers of the Convention, reported, recommending that the President of the Convention be allowed ten dollars *per diem*; the Principal and Assistant Secretaries, ten dollars each; the Enrolling Clerk, eight dollars; the door keepers, seven dollars, and the delegates seven dollars. They further proposed the payment of 20 cents per mile to the officers and delegates, to and from Raleigh to their respective homes.

On motion of Mr McRae, the rules were suspended and the question being on the adoption of the report, Mr Outlaw of Guilford opposed its adoption. He thought the *per diem* proposed was exorbitant and asked that the yeas and nays be ordered. Not agreed to.

Mr. Conigland moved to amend the report by fixing the *per diem* of delegates at five dollars, and that of the Enrolling Clerk, at seven dollars.

On motion of Mr Winston the amendment was amended by fixing the *per diem* of delegates at six dollars.

The question recurring on the amendedment as amended, it was adopted, Mr. Polk having first moved that the yeas and nays be ordered, which was not agreed to.

The report of the committee as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Rumley introduced a resolution asking for the removal of the colored troops from North Carolina as follows:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention, in behalf of this body, request the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to order the removal from the State of North Carolina, at the earliest practicable period, of all the colored troops now in the service of the United States within the limits of said State, as the presence of these troops is, in the opinion of this Convention, very injurious to the colored people, and excessively annoying to the white people of the State.

Mr. King of Lenoir, an ordinance to amend section sixth of the Constitution of North Carolina, and article first, section third of the amended Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the Convention took up a resolution heretofore introduced by himself, proposing to raise a committee of three, on so much of the Treasurer's Report as relates to providing a summary remedy against parties refusing to deliver, or withholding funds placed in their hands for State purposes.

The resolution was adopted, and the President appointed Messrs. Moore, of Wake, Phillips and Boyden as the committee.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the Convention proceeded to consider an ordinance to divide North Carolina into Seven Congressional Districts.

The ordinance of redistricting, was finally passed as published last week.

It also provides that the election for Representatives in Congress shall be held and conducted, in every respect, in conformity with the rules, regulations and restrictions as set forth and prescribed in the sixty ninth chapter of the Revised Code, except that the polls shall be compared in the 1st district, at the court-house in the County of Chowan; in the 2d district, at the court-house in the county of Lenoir; in the 3d district, at the court-house in the county of Cumberland; in the 4th district, at the court-house in the county of Wake; in the 5th district, at the court-house in the county of Guilford; in the 6th district, at the court-house in the county of Iredell; and in the 7th district, at the court-house in the county of Buncombe.

The ordinance recognizing the just debts of North Carolina and prohibiting the payment of all public debts created or incurred in aid of the rebellion, together with the substitute offered by Mr. Moore of Wake, were laid on the table on motion of Mr. Cannon of Guilford.

Mr. Moore of Wake, from the committee appointed this morning, to consider a part of the Treasurer's Report relative to the adoption of a summary remedy against parties withholding State funds, &c., reported "an ordinance to reappoint a Judge of a court to determine State claims to property."

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, his resolution to raise a committee to consider the expediency of a reorganization of the militia of the State was taken up.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted. The committee appointed under this resolution consists of Messrs. Howard, Wright Russell, Dockery and Starbuck.

TWELTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Oct 14.

The principal doings of the Convention of Saturday was the introduction by Mr. McDonald of Moore, of an ordinance to submit the question of paying the war debt, to the people at the polls, at the coming election in November. Mr. Gaingin, a resolution to have the ordinance abolishing slavery in North Carolina enrolled on parchment, to be signed by such members of the Convention as may choose to sign it, and an ordinance introduced by the committee on the Treasurer's report to raise revenue for 1865.

The ordinance concerning the removal of colored troops from the State was passed. It makes it the duty of the President of the Convention to correspond with the President of the United States in relation to removing of these troops from the State. The ordinance providing for the election on Tuesday and Clerks of the Courts for the several Counties of the State, was also passed.

The ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, underwent a lengthy discussion, and was under consideration at the time of adjournment at a late hour in the afternoon.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

MONDAY, October 16th.

The Convention adopted a resolution to have a recess until the fourth Thursday in May next, after the adjournment of the present session. An ordinance was passed to provide for the people's ratification or rejection, the ordinances passed by the Convention prohibiting slavery in North Carolina and the ordinance repudiating the confiscation ordinance of secession origin.

Mr. Moore [illegible] ordinances and resolutions [illegible]

[illegible] solutions were adopted, and an ordinance introduced and [illegible] the protection of persons and property.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, October 17th.

The morning session was occupied principally in the consideration of the ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force.

The Convention adopted the report of the committee which recommends certain ordinances for voting, as the present session, and naming Thursday for the day of adjournment.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, October 18th.

Convention in morning session adopted a number of resolutions, generally of a minor importance at the present time. It also passed unanimously the resolution of thanks to President Johnson and Governor Holden. The ordinance providing for a temporary government for the present session was read over and passed without amendment. The ordinance giving to the magistrates of the several counties of which is entrusted powers, the power to organize the militia, between the ages of eighteen and thirty five years, as auxiliary to the County police, and under the same authority of command.

The ordinance declaring vacant the offices of the State was discussed at considerable length.

The Convention reconsidered the vote fixing to-day for adjournment, and laid the resolution fixing the day for adjournment on the table, and it is now somewhat uncertain at what day the body will adjourn.—*Standard.*

U. S. District Court.

Judge Brooks authorizes us to say that a term of this Court will be held in this State this fall. The time and places have not yet been designated, but due notice will be given. It would be well, in view of this, for those who have not applied for pardon, or been pardoned by the President, to hurry up their applications, as *confiscation* in this State, as in others, may soon begin.—*Standard.*

During the month of September four hundred thousand dollars worth of tobacco, bonded at one hundred and sixty thousand, was shipped from Richmond to Northern ports. One hundred and seventy thousand pounds of tobacco was shipped from the city to Europe on Wednesday last.

The President issued his order, on Tuesday, for the withdrawal of all the colored troops from Kentucky.

President Johnson's Remarks to the Colored Troops.

The First Regiment District of Columbia Colored Volunteers paraded a few days since, and proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where they were reviewed by the President. The Republican states that President Johnson, after expressing a gratification for the visit, addressed the regiment substantially as follows:

Let me say to you that this is your country, as well as anybody else's country. This is the country in which you expect to live. This country is founded upon the principles of equality, and the standard by which people are measured is according to their merits and their works. There is always a just public judgment, which will measure out to each his proper reward.

There has been much during the war to excite the black people against the white people, and the white man against the black man. Upon the return of peace and the surrender of the enemies of the country, it should be the duty of all to see that this resentment should be buried. This is your mission. You have been engaged in sustaining the country in its supreme trial; now let your actions be equally worthy in the time of peace. One question remains to be settled. It has been decided that the institution of slavery must go down. This has been done, and the Goddess of Liberty has made her loftiest flight and proclaimed universal freedom. Now, when the sword is sheathed, the cockade, resentment and revenge should cease. Now that you have returned to lay down your arms, there are other vitally important objects before you. After the Government has passed through this mighty struggle, the question is now before you whether you are prepared to give evidence to the world that you are capable and competent to govern yourselves. Liberty is not only an idea, but a reality. There can be no liberty without law, and we cannot do as we please. Liberty consists in the glorious privilege to work, to pursue the ordinary avocation of industry and economy, and of enjoying the products of our own labor. It is for you to take that stand in the community, and establish the great fact that you are fit and qualified to be free. Liberty does not mean a life of licentiousness and indolence, but to be upright and virtuous in all our relations.—Hence each and all must be measured according to his merits. If one man is more meritorious than another, they cannot be equal, and he who is more meritorious is the superior, regardless of color.

I have lived in a Southern State, and know the habits of your people under the influence of slavery, and I confess you to live virtuously and respect the marriage relation. Be honest, moral and industrious. That is the way to make black men white, and white men black.

Let your determination be inflexible to do your duty in the future as you have undeniably done in the past.

There is a great problem before us, and that is whether the colored element can be assimilated with the white race into a homogeneous mass. Slavery is overthrown, but can four millions of people be made to take their place and work harmoniously and congruously in one system. Let us make the experiment in good faith. If the races cannot agree, then they must be separated; and Providence will point out the mode of separation. Then, upon your shoulders will rest the responsibility of the great problem.

Let not one of those who desire and promote that amalgamate thus unwise and wicked, thwart Providence. God will address this nation and this people from the difficulties that have surrounded them.

Let me in a sentence thank you for paying me this compliment. If I know the feelings of my own heart, I would say no word that could wound the tenderest sensibility among you. Then please accept my thanks for the honor and compliment you have paid me.

The President was loudly applauded in every part of the speech, and at its conclusion the Marshall ordered the band to play "Hail to the Chief." The regiment then took up its line of march to Campbell Hospital.

DIED

At Richmond Hill, on the Coast of South Carolina, on the 30th of September, MARY M. STOCKTON, wife of Henry Stone, in the 25th year of her age. She had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for 8 years.

In Davidson County, on the 28th of September, JAMES TEAGUE, in the 29th year of his age.

In this place, on the 30th inst., JOHN LEWIS, [illegible]

Strange Scene in a House of Mourning.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 30th ult., has the following:

"John Redman, a colored man, died (as was supposed,) at an early hour yesterday morning, at his residence, over the grocery store on the North east corner of Franklin avenue and Twelfth street. A coffin was ordered and procured, and the colored corpse, after being washed, shaved and dressed in the burial clothes, was laid out in the coffin. While his bereaved wife was wringing her tears out of a bandanna handkerchief, and numerous friends, more or less grief stricken, were sitting around the dead body, talking about what a good man he was, Mr. Redman suddenly raised himself bolt upright in his coffin, with the majesty of death in his pale face.

Moving his cast iron jaws, he glared around upon the company of mourners, his clay lips began to chatter some unintelligible words about the other world. The result of this hideous performance was to upset the whole assemblage with sudden horror, the female friends fainting and tumbling into each other's arms at the sight of the ghost, the men themselves caving in, and with glazed eyes rushing hurriedly out of the room. Mrs. Redman, the distressed widow, was among the number who fainted. When she came to she ran out of the room and out of the house, and nothing could induce her to return during the day, notwithstanding she was assured that her husband had come to be conscious, and that the doctor thought he might recover. We are not informed as to the nature of Redman's disease, but are informed that he was attended by an intelligent physician, who regards the circumstance of his sudden restoration, when, to all appearances, he had been a lifeless man, as something almost preternatural.

The failure of the apple crop seems to be general this year. The quantity produced in Kentucky will be very small. A Mr. Cutter, near Culbertson's Station, Kenton county, last year sold 2,500 barrels. This year he will only have about 500 barrels. The Nova Scotia papers say that the fruit of that Province will be very light this year. Many orchards in Annapolis valley Maryland, from which a hundred barrels of apples have been annually gathered, will not yield twenty barrels this year.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL PRIVATELY, FOR CASH, at my residence in Yadkin County,

20 good Beaves,
15 fine Milch Cows,
1 fine Bull, (cross of Devon and Durham,)
6 or 7 good young Mules, 2 to 3 years old,
4 fine young Jacks, from my imported Jack *Brahma*, some old enough for service,
7 fine Jennets, some of which are with foal by Brahma,
2 good Buggy Horses,
2 or 3 good Brood Mares,
300 Bushels of Wheat.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.
Oct. 21, 1865. 11-1m

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY

DESIRE to inform the public that they are still engaged in the

WHOLESALE and RETAIL TIN BUSINESS,

STOVES, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c., constantly kept on hand.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.

They have also on hand the largest stock of BOOTS & SHOES in this market. Also

HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY WARE, AND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NOTIONS.

☞ Beeswax, Tallow, CORN, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange.

Salem, N. C., October 19th, 1865. 11-tf

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on Monday night the fifth instant, a large black mare mule. She had a white spot on her left hip, and one near the foot of her tail. She is rubbed on her right fore foot from hitching her to pick. And she is touchy on the top of her head. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid to any person that will deliver the said mules to me at Liberty, Forsyth Co., N. C., or furnish me with information that will lead to her recovery.

ISAAC TISE.

October 20, 1-1m

Wagon For Sale.

A GOOD ONE-HORSE WAGON FOR SALE by LORIN FOSTER.

AT THIS OFFICE.

WANTED

A SMALL lot of good, clean WHEAT. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

Dying! Dyeing!!

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the ladies that he is now prepared to DYE Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Alpacas, Worsted Dresses, ladies' and gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Scarfs, &c., in a superior manner. Also, Bonnets, Cords and Plait patterns, &c., in a short time and upon reasonable terms. Give him a call and see specimens of his work.

Shop on Main street, next door to Boner & Boner's Store.

Salem, N. C., October 19th, 1865. 11-tf

NOTICE.

Will be sold, on the premises, on the 9th day of November next,

75 Acres of Land on Muddy Creek,

the property of [illegible] at sale.

WILL. FLYNT.

Sept. 26, 1865. [illegible]

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. YOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of the purchases made last season, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner, and at such prices as will be found to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and Will Keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calimanco, Delaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Shootings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Sacks, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Castile Soap, Matches, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF BUTTONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Necktie, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY & WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper Boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Carpet-sacks, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whitemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some two years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and take dinners for Goods or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines.

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annatto, Drum and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c., Alum, Copperas, Epsom Salts, Cudbear, Cochineal, Cream and Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulphur, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of his Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES, such as Hair Dye and Mother's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and a great many Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead, now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and an improvement of the lands and to confidently warranted to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax-Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the before named articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally, I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you.—here I have been raised, and you all know me.—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you, to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. YOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865.

NEW GOODS AT THE Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,

KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,

&c., &c., &c.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

A. T. ZEVELY.

September 30, 1865. 3mo

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

Repaired promptly and

WARRANTED.

ALSO—

WATCHES & JEWELRY FOR SALE.

EVERY THING CASH DOWN AT F. W. LEINBACH'S

JEWELRY STORE.

C. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6, North Water street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour, and Country Produce are solicited.

Will transact business with promptness and fidelity. Correspondents in Europe are the Messrs. Rathbone Bros. & Co., Liverpool, and Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., London.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 30th, 1865. 3mo

Stretch, Bennett & Co.

(Successors to Peter T. Wright & Bro.)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 608, Market Street,

Sept. 23, 1865.—1m. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,

KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,

&c., &c., &c.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

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Wholesale Druggists,

No. 608, Market Street,

Sept. 23, 1865.—1m. PHILADELPHIA.

C. P. PRITCHARD

from North Carolina, with

Pannell & Worth,

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 36 North Third Street,

Between Market and Arch,

Sept. 23, 1865-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. ROWLEY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

KEROSINE OR COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP TRIMMINGS

of every variety.

Chandeliers, Brackets, Hanging, Chimneys, Globes, Reflectors, Wick, Shades, &c.

RAILROAD, HAND, SIGNAL STATION AND BARN LANTERNS

of every description, for Railroad and Vessel use.

No. 24 South Fourth Street,

Between Market and Chestnut,

Sept. 23, 1865—7:2m. PHILADELPHIA.

CLARKE & JONES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Refined Candy,

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign Fruits, Sardines, Cigars, &c.

No. 20 Light Street, Baltimore.

Sept. 23, 1865—7:2m.

As the War is Over AND PEACE IS MADE

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES. Mrs. [illegible] would inform the ladies of Salem and vicinity that she has opened a FASHION SHOP, at the old stand where P. A. Wilson formerly carried on business, and is now prepared to make dresses, &c., in the latest and most approved style. From the experience of many years in the business she feels no hesitancy in saying that she will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom. Her charges will be moderate, and her work neat and tasteful, and made in a workmanlike manner. She hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Produce taken for work.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1865. 3m

Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well recommended, and qualified to prepare boys to enter College, desires to obtain a School in the country. Apply to W. HOOPER, or to the subscriber at Salem.

J. H. CLEWELL.

Sept. 9, 1865. 3m

COPY BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
PAPER,
PENCILS, red and blue,
at this Office.

Bank Notes Bought.

The highest price in cash will be given for Bank Notes of the Confederate States, North Carolina and Virginia Banks. Gold and Silver will also buy Specie.

E. A. YOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C. October 1st, 1865.

Miss Jane Adams, Mrs. [illegible]
Charles Allen, [illegible]
[illegible] Baker, [illegible]
[illegible] Boner, [illegible]
Samuel Carroll, [illegible]
Miss Eliza Clark, [illegible]
Felix Delap,
[illegible] Dodson,
Rev. C. G. Dod on,
Felder Davis,
W. B. Dillard,
Miss Lucana Fry,
Mrs. Ebe. Fulp,
William H. Faucett,
Raymon Gibson,
Dr. L. M. Gillam,
Joseph Gray,
Stephen Hobson,
Miss Rebecca Holland,
" Sarah S. Holland, 2
John B. Hampton,
Mrs. Phebe Hedgecock,
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Horney,
Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover,
William Holland,
John P. Hedgecock,
Miss Maria Jones, 2
Moreah Johnson,
Franklin Johnson,
Jack Kane, (of color)
George Kinnamon,
Joseph T. Kirby,
Miss Elizabeth E. Lear,
James Lanier,
Mary C. Lamb,
William P. Long,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1865.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESCUED!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED AND POPULAR FAMILY JOURNAL,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed, October 15th, 1865. It will be elegantly printed, with eight large pages, size of its original dimensions, containing *forty columns of reading matter.*

Its Editorial Staff is large and complete, being composed of gentlemen of long experience and the highest ability.

Its corps of contributors comprises all the old popular writers whose names are so familiar to the reading public, to these old friends we have added by recent negotiations a great many more able and prominent literateurs, aggregating an unrivalled array of talent in combination of over

100 CONTRIBUTORS

who are actively engaged in writing for its pages.

We are determined it shall not be excelled by any similar publication in the United States in any feature that will enhance its real value, or add to its Journal, or increase its interest as a high-toned literary weekly.

TERMS.—Subscription, one year, $5 00
" six months, 2 50
Clubs of five, one year, 20 00
Ten " 40 00

And an extra copy to parties getting up clubs of ten. No club rates at less than six months subscription.

Address,

W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Editor and Proprietors.

September, 1865.

THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, as a reliable, literary and typographical it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS.—Subscription one year $2.

Address, W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

A CHARMING NEW BOOK!

In Press: Will be issued 1st of October, 1865,

BY WILLIAM B. SMITH & CO.,

Field and Rimmin Printing House, 58, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

"NAMELESS."

MRS. FANNY MURDAUGH DOWNING.

One Volume, 16mo. Fine Cloth. Price $2.

This is really a charming story of fashion and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the charming plot admirably interwoven, it abounds in sparkling, pungent, though delicate satire on the follies of fashionable society, and as a picture of Southern life will be prized as a thoughtful, though silent, friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the Trade, or from single subscribers, must be remitted at once.

* * Editors inserting this advertisement with this note, will receive a copy of the book.

W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

BANK NOTES of the Confederate States, Virginia, Insurance Company, will pay Cash, or exchange Bacon or Cotton Yarn.

Sept. 16—6m G. W. WHEELER.

Powder for Sale.

Shoot the Squirrels and save your Corn.

I HAVE received and have now for sale Rifle Powder.

E. A. YOGLER.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interests of education in the South, it is desired to secure the names and address of all persons regularly engaged in teaching, with the character of their schools.

Please give the above request your immediate attention.

Address

J. D. CAMPBELL,
No. 6 North Jones St., Raleigh, N. C.

Greensboro, N. C.

WANTED

A NUMBER of good Hands for Buggies and Carts.

Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.